

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A LOUD HARRISON GUN FROM ALLEGANY!

CUMBERLAND, Md. June 4, 1840.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. George M. Blocher, as a Commissioner of the Tax for the Frostburg District, in this county, a special election to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, was held yesterday. Mr. Blocher was a Van Buren man, and elected as such on strict party grounds. You will remember that much has been said in this county, as well as written by your correspondent, respecting the changes in the Frostburg District. They were said to be so numerous, as to be a matter of especial concern. The Van Buren party and press here, have pertinaciously insisted that there was no change, and they went into this election with a seeming confidence, and a zeal and alacrity never before brought in the county. A very popular man was brought out, one who, though frequently a candidate, had never been beaten. The leaders from this place most industriously canvassed the District for several days before the election, in order to rally their forces. More than this, there was a schism among the friends of Harrison, which led the spoilsmen to hope for a great victory. On Tuesday, the day before the election, one of the Harrison candidates patriotically withdrew his name.

The candidates now were, Combs (W.) defeated by Blocher (B.) at the last election, and Preston (V. B.) his opponent. It was the course here a victory had been succeeded in simply electing our candidate, but what will you think when I tell you that we elected him by a majority of one hundred and fifteen votes!—115 majority for Harrison in one district of the county hitherto a Van Buren district. The poll stands Combs 155, Preston 51, more than three to one. Every one, Harrison as well as Van Buren men here, are astonished at this result. No one could have dreamed of such a revolution of opinion in so short a time. This kills the party in this county. Log Cabin Advocate.

Old Allegany again!—Shirriff (Whig) has been elected commissioner of tax in 15 Mile Creek district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Walter Boone. The District gave the Loco Pocos a majority last year—16.

SIGNS AND TOKENS.

CHANGES IN VERMONT.

At the late Whig meeting at Castleton, Mr. Wheeler, formerly Van Buren candidate for representative of that town, made a speech and said—
"They may call me a turn-out, or whatever else please, but my judgment tells me that this people cannot prosper under the policy and measures of this administration, and I will not, dare not, disregard the dictates of my conscience. I believe General Harrison honest, capable, faithful to the constitution, and a true friend to his country. He shall have my cordial support."

During the last week we have had the pleasure of receiving the most unequivocal evidence of the change of—we shall not tell the facts, though. He was a strong administration man and a member of the Vermont Legislature; he now goes for Old Tip.

In our columns to day will be found another instance—that of S. S. Keyes of Northfield.

More changes.—Messrs. Thomson and Rouan, two loco members of the Illinois Legislature last year, from St. Clair county, have come out against the administration of Martin Van Buren, and taken the stump as Whig candidates. It is said, that they will be elected by acclamation, notwithstanding the bitter opposition of their old friends.

Patrick H. Boye, a member of Congress from Harrodsburg (Ky.) District, has come out for Harrison, and has made a most effective speech in his favor.

Another change.—Mr. Gantt, a prominent member of the Van Buren party in Michigan, has publicly renounced Loco focusism, and proclaimed his preference for General Harrison, in a well written letter, published in the Detroit Daily Advertiser. The Van Buren ranks are thinning in every direction.

Andrew Palmer, Esq. of Toledo, one of the first men in Lucas County, Ohio, has also severed his party ties and says:
"My only desire, most fervent and daily aspiration, to state that I have seen cause to withdraw from this hitherto prosperous and happy people, wrested from the hands of the spoilsmen—rescued from the grasp of those Vandals, who have laid the axe at the root of the sacred tree of liberty—and to see it committed to the guidance of others, capable, more honest, more devoted to their country's good."
Charles G. Berry, a veteran Van Buren man, and editor of the Washington In. Chronicle, a warm Van Buren paper, has published a card announcing his secession from his party. He begins thus:
"I conceive it a duty I owe to myself, to those with whom I have formerly acted, and the public generally, to state that I have seen cause to withdraw my support from Mr. Van Buren and lend my feeble aid in assisting to elevate to the Presidency Gen. Harrison."

No changes, eh?—We are informed by a respectable gentleman from Chester County Pa. that of the 150 delegates from Philadelphia to the great Whig gathering at West Chester, on Tuesday last, forty-two had seceded from the Van Buren ranks since the first of April last. No changes, eh?

Seriously a day passes without our hearing of some new accession to our ranks. As one deserving particular notice, we will take the liberty of mentioning that the gentleman who sometimes since declared, when excited, that he would lose his right arm before a log cabin stand, is now in Yorkville, came forward on Tuesday, stated the fact of his having said so, but added that he had been convinced that a change of rulers was necessary, and that he would assist in carrying up the logs, and would vote for old Tip—Vicksburg Whig.

Signs & Signs.—The Eighth Ward Tippecanoe Club in the City of New York, numbers one hundred and seventy members, fifty six of whom voted the Van Buren ticket no longer ago than last April.—Albany Advertiser.

MORE SIGNS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Extract of a letter from a citizen of Pennsylvania, to his brother in Baltimore, dated

Reading, Pa. May 28, 1840.

DEAR BROTHER: I was much pleased to hear from you through some of the Harrison Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. It is said that it was a great day for your city, and that the procession was one of the most imposing sights ever witnessed in this or any other country. Harrison and Tyler are my choice now. Hereafter I went with the party for your sake. I now go for the interests of the country, and of the whole people—this is an honest acknowledgement of my past transgressions; and in our country I find hundreds who think like me—they go for a change for the better—few we cannot get. Herewith I send you a few Tippecanoe papers, and would be pleased to have you send the same paper (Log Cabin Advocate), you sent me, and such others as you may think proper. Depend upon it, there are a great many changes in old Berks.

Col. J. W. Brown of Tecumseh. The secession of this gentleman to the Whig ranks has produced the utmost panic among the locofocos of Michigan. Col. Brown has always been the highest seat in the temple of the party, and, for many years, has enjoyed the universal confidence of the President and Heads of Department at Washington. He has long held office under the General Government. He was Land Receiver for many years, and is now one of the U. S. Marshals. He was also honored, a few weeks since, with the appointment of Visitor to the Military Academy at West Point, but this honor he has declined, and for most excellent reasons. A Harrison meeting having been held at Tecumseh, Col. B. was called upon by a committee to attend. He did so; and in defining his position he said:

"You may have seen my appointment as one of the Visitors to West Point. I consider it highly honorable, and I received a flattering letter from the Secretary of War. It is a trip of all others I should like to take. But I know this party well, and they will expect me to pay well for the honor, by a warm and hearty support of Van Buren, Sub-Treasury and all. As I cannot take all this with a little secret, I have declined the honor, and hope to meet you all at Port Meigs." Detroit Advertiser.

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ORANGE COUNTY.

The peculiar position in which the Whigs of Orange as a party now stand, has induced me to present for their consideration and encouragement a few simple facts and conclusions relative to their present political prospects. Many of the party seem to have adopted the unwarrantable conclusion that an attempt to reduce "Old Democratic Orange," to its former position, is a failure, and there has been a corresponding want of effort. It is to do away this impression, as far as it may exist among us, or our friends abroad, that I have taken up my pen.

Until the year 1837, a large majority of the free-men of our County were most decidedly opposed to the principles and policy of Mr. Van Buren, and his illustrious political ally, "Modern Loco Pocos Democracy" found little favor among the old fashioned Democratic Republicans of old Orange. But soon after the election of Mr. Van Buren and dissolution of the old Antislavery party, Gen. Flint, Gov. Egerton and a few other individuals who had been among the most prominent members of the Anti-slavery movement, and opponents of Gen. Jackson, (Gov. E. excepted as to Jackson,) and many of their supporters of Harrison, in 1836, proved recreant to their former principles, and not only went over themselves to that vilification which they had uniformly opposed from their origin, but used their utmost exertions to carry with them the great mass of Antislavery voters.

Their efforts were characterized by the secret intrigues of the "Kinsmen," rather than the open, honorable frankness they had so ostentatiously professed as Anti-Masons, and were scarcely known, much less counteracted by the Whigs, and as might have been expected, they succeeded in carrying the County. Not, however, without their own strength, but by intrigue and the supine strategy of the Whigs. This stolen march of Gen. Flint & Co. aroused the real Democrats, and at the State and Congressional election in 1838, the Whigs carried the County triumphantly. This was "the secret second thought" of our foremen; and had we remembered that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," all would have been well.

But the Whigs again slumbered, and again our opponents took advantage of our security. Every means, honorable and dishonorable, was put in requisition to misinform and mislead that portion of our free-men who are unaccustomed to read, investigate and reason for themselves, and into the political questions. At the "Humboldt" of the party were put in circulation, and new humbugs promulgated. Scorpions and other venomous publications diffused poison through every neighborhood and family. In short, every free-man who was not firmly established in the political faith, was assailed in every weak point with a skill worthy of the most consummate of marksmen, and every man who could be by any means induced to vote the loco foco ticket, was led to the polls, while hundreds of Whigs remained at home, believing that the election of the Whig candidates would be certain without their attendance. We were defeated—soundly beaten, and many were so astonished at this unexpected but natural result, that they have almost despaired of ever being able to regain the ground we have lost. But let no Whig be discouraged. This is a true and simple statement of the manner in which loco focusism has gained a temporary ascendancy in the County. A majority of our free-men, if left to themselves, have never been in favor of an administration like that of Van Buren, and whenever the efforts of our opponents have been met by corresponding exertions on our part, we have carried the County by a handsome majority, and are still able to do so.

But even admitting that there was an actual majority of all the free-men of the County against us, last fall, we have no reason to despond or relax our exertions. There have been numerous changes in our favor, and every town in the County since that time. The Green Mountain Boys are no less penetrating than the freemen of Connecticut, Rhode Island, or Virginia, and if they sell less from the will experiments of our Quixotic rulers they are no less able to trace out the causes of our unpunished bad luck, or more slow to mark the selfishness, extravagance and usurpations of the present Administration. These things have had their effect, and there can be no doubt but we are now sufficiently strong to carry the County. We do not want strength but activity. We must labor as diligently and as energetically, and whenever we see the anti-slavery cause and while as they disseminate the poison. Every man must work efficiently. We must furnish our neighbors with correct information to counteract the misrepresentations circulated by the office holders, and reason with them candidly on every possible occasion. Whatever can be honorably done to disseminate correct principles, support the cause of Harrison and Reform, must be done. Every man must come up to the work, do his whole duty, and exert all his influence, and all will be well.

Let the Whigs, one and all, labor earnestly and understandingly, and there can be no doubt of success. I assure you and our friends abroad, that Orange County can, and will, be redeemed.

C. T.

Randolph, June 15, 1840.

FREE-MEN TO THE RESCUE.

Agreeable to the above call, the Whigs of Randolph met in good numbers on the 13th inst. for the appointment of Delegates to the State Convention at Burlington, for the County Convention at Chelsea on the 18th, and for the nomination of a suitable candidate to represent the free-men of this town in the General Assembly the ensuing fall.

General enthusiasm seemed to pervade the meeting. After the appointment of 33 delegates to the Co. Convention, a liberal number of volunteers to the State Convention, and the nomination of a good man for representative, attended with a spirit of determination that all honorable influences in our favor should be exerted to secure his election, (not a majority of one, but of fifty votes at least,) several gentlemen were heard from.

When much had been said, we were favored with an eloquent speech from our good old Whig Father Herriek, upon the claims of General Harrison in preference to Mr. Van Buren. In the course of Mr. H.'s remarks, he said he could well recollect when the name of Gen. Harrison was re-echoed from North to South and from East to West. When mothers would toss their little sons in their arms and call them Young Harrison. But, said he, whoever heard of a mother calling her son Van Buren?

Mr. Van Buren, during a life devoted to intrigue and party intrigue, has never done a noble deed, by the merits of which he can claim the support of a single honest and candid man in the country; Gen. Harrison has spent a long and laborious life of hardships in the service of his country, manifesting more than ordinary devotion to the public good.

Next meeting at the Tippecanoe Reading Room, on State Street, at the Store formerly occupied by Langdon & Wright, Monday evening next, 7 o'clock. A general attendance of the Democratic Whigs of Montpelier is desired. June 17, 1840.

TIPPECANOE CLUB.

Next meeting at the Tippecanoe Reading Room, on State Street, at the Store formerly occupied by Langdon & Wright, Monday evening next, 7 o'clock. A general attendance of the Democratic Whigs of Montpelier is desired. June 17, 1840.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

TEXT.

Plunderers of the public and of public institutions obtain sympathy and forgiveness; and the Administration, which sternly sets its face against these evils and their authors, is sought to be made the victim of its firmness and integrity. ASHES KENDALL'S ADDRESS.

COMMENT.

Early in March 1835, W. P. Harris, Receiver of Public Money at Columbus, Miss., was found to be considerably in arrears to the General Government. Hereupon Mr. Levi Woodbury, then and now Secretary of the Treasury, and a member of the Administration, which sternly sets its face against these evils and their authors, addressed the following letter to Mr. Harris:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 25, 1835.
Sir—The Department having received no monthly returns showing the transactions of your office from the month of October last, I have thought proper to inform you that, as a means of enforcing a strict compliance with the regulations of the Department, in respect to this duty, I shall not hesitate to report the case for the action of the Executive, should the neglect be continued.

I am, &c.
LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

Receiver of Public Money, Columbus, Miss.
Mr. Harris, supposing perhaps that this Administration might "set its face" one way and row another, paid no sort of attention to the Secretary's missive. This produced another letter from Mr. Woodbury, the counterpart almost of the one above quoted, dated Feb. 6, 1-35. Still Mr. Harris withheld his returns; and on the 25th June Mr. Woodbury again wrote as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1835.

Sir—Having, in a communication addressed to you on the 17th of March last, and on several previous occasions, urged upon you the indispensable necessity of a strict attention to making your monthly returns, and finding that no returns have been received from you since that of the month of November last, it becomes my duty to inform you, that if the monthly returns required from you by the regulations of the Treasury, which are in arrears, are not received at the Department on or before the 10th of October next, you will then be dismissed from office. I am, &c.
LEVI WOODBURY, Sec. of the Treasury.

W. P. HARRIS, Receiver of Public Money, Columbus, Miss.

This epistle proving as ineffectual as its predecessor, Mr. Harris was "repeatedly" requested by the Administration "which sternly sets its face" against such evil doers. The result is thus announced to the Receiver:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 28, 1835.

Sir—Agreeable to the information given you in my letter of the 20th June, it has become my disagreeable duty to report your continued neglect to the President; who has instructed me to inform you, that if the monthly returns required from you by the regulations of the Treasury, which are in arrears, are not received at the Department on or before the 10th of October next, you will then be dismissed from office. I am, &c.
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Even then, after the facts in the case were well understood at Washington, this "stern" Administration notified Mr. Harris that he would be allowed to continue his "pickings and stealings" for two months longer at any rate, and for an indefinite period, besides if he could make up his returns in tolerable season. As the threat seemed to be serious Mr. Harris went to work in earnest direction to keep himself in office. A friend, the Hon. Mr. Claiborne, late member of Congress from Mississippi, writes an earnest letter to the President, of which the following are extracts:

COLUMBUS, September 15, 1835.

Dear Sir—Many of the worthy and constant friends of the administration in this State have heard, with much regret and sorrow, that the present receiver of public money at this place is to "consider himself dismissed unless his returns are made before the first of October."

Pointing out a vile, unprincipled agent (Gibson Woodbridge) to take testimony at this office, under a resolution of the Senate; and he endeavored to intimidate Gen. Harris and George W. Martin in some transactions of very minor importance. If I had been examined, I could have explained the whole matter to the entire exonerations of Gen. Harris.

His family and connections are extremely influential, and all of them are co-operating with us in the adroit struggle which we are now making. They are true democrats; and the bank, nullifying and White parties would about "victory" at any blow aimed at them.

We are now in the midst of an electioneering campaign. Gov. Russell, R. Walker, Maj. H. W. Edwards, and myself, constitute the Democratic Van Buren ticket. It will be a close contest. With high respect, I remain your excellency's most obedient servant.

JOHN F. CLAIBORNE.

To His Excellency, the President of the United States.

The assurance that Mr. Harris and his family were "extremely influential" and "zealously operating" with Mr. Claiborne in the pending political struggle, was not without its effect. The Administration "which sternly sets its face" against these "plunderers of the public," relaxed somewhat in its severity, and sent Mr. Harris the following reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 12, 1835.

Sir—Trusting to the assurance given in your letter of the 14th ultimo, and to those of your friends made in your behalf, the President has consented, upon the facts now before him, to continue you in office until the 12th of November proximo; then, unless your monthly returns are all rendered and satisfactory evidence that the whole of the public moneys with which you are chargeable are deposited, you must be removed from office, however painful to both him and this Department.

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This it will be observed, was an "extension" for one month, and was followed from time to time by other and similar favors until sometime in the summer of 1839, when Harris was permitted to resign, having "plundered the public" to the tune of ONE HUNDRED AND NINE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY EIGHT DOLLARS!

But Mr. Harris and his "influential family and connections" were not to be turned entirely adrift. The "stern" Administration having resolved to turn him over, were willing to make amends for their own weakness by putting his friend Mr. Harris on layn down the responsibilities of office, addressed a letter to the President of the United States, of which we subjoin the conclusion:

COLUMBUS, Miss., August 27, 1839.

"In conclusion, I will take the liberty of recommending to you for appointment as my successor, Col. Gordon D. Boyd, of Atlanta county. You are probably acquainted with his public character, as he has been for several winters a prominent member of our State Legislature, and has been throughout an ardent supporter of your administration, and an unyielding advocate of the principles of democracy. This request is made in his behalf, in part, on my own account. As he is my warm personal friend, he will willingly afford me every facility in his power to trace out and explain any errors which may have occurred, and the responsibility of the office I think unquestionably is only at my suggestion that he consented to my placing his name before you, and will most probably make no application through any other medium." In

conclusion, permit me to express to you assurances of my high consideration and esteem.

Respectfully yours, &c.
W. P. HARRIS.

It will scarcely be credited that this recommendation was immediately acted upon, and Mr. Boyd duly installed in the office of Receiver at the request of his "warm personal friend" Mr. Harris, by the Administration which sternly sets its face against these "plunderers of the public!" The issue will be readily anticipated. The "error" (!) which Mr. Harris speaks of as having "occurred while the office was under his charge," were "traced out and explained" to his successor, and in less than one year from the date of his appointment, Mr. Boyd had so far profited by these instructions as to "plunder the public" to the amount of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Here again "the administration which sternly sets its face against these evils and their authors" interposed with its usual "firmness and integrity," and despatched one V. M. GARRETT on a missionary tour among these "plunderers of the public." Early in June 1837, (about ten months after Mr. Boyd's appointment) Garrett arrived at Columbus, examined into the condition of Mr. Boyd's Sub-Treasury, and makes the following most extraordinary report to Mr. Levi Woodbury:

"The account of the receiver, which I have made out and transmit herewith, presents against him a balance of \$55,996 54. His own account makes it \$52,271 73; it is also annexed. His assets, of which I also send you the list, amount to \$61,549 58, making the total at \$1,25 only, but might realize double the amount. The man seems really penitent; and I am inclined to think, in common with his friends, that he is honest, and has been led away from his duty, by the example of his predecessor, and a certain looseness in the code of morality, which here does not move in so limited a circle as it does with us at home. Another receiver would probably follow in the footsteps of the first. You will not, therefore, be surprised if I recommend his being retained in preference to another appointment; for he has his hands full now, and will not be disposed to speculate any more."

Here for the present we rest. But ere we leave the subject, let us ask any man, be his principles or politics what they may, if he facts connected with the successive delinquencies of Harris and Boyd do not convict Andrew Kendall of the most unblushing effrontery, in publishing "to the whole world" over his proper signature, the deliberate falsehood, that "plunderers of the public and of public institutions obtain sympathy and forgiveness, while the Administration which sternly sets its face against these evils and their authors, is sought to be made the victim of its firmness and integrity."

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MILITARY GOODS, SILVER AND PLATED WARES, LAMPS, TRAYS, TABLE CUTLERY, &c.

HARRIS & STANWOOD. Tremont House, a few doors North of Tremont House, BOSTON.

HAVE just received a complete assortment of MILITARY GOODS, Consisting of Gift and Plated Mounted, and Solid Scabbard SWORDS; CLASPS BELTS, SWORD-CANES; Gold, Gift and Plated LACES, CORDS AND BRAIDS; Gift and Plated EPAULETTES, TASSALS & STARS; Gift Grenades, Sword Knives and Aguelles; Military, Army, Navy and Revenue BUTTONS; PLUMES, of all styles and colors; POMPONS; silk and worsted SASHES, WINGS, FUFFS, CHAPEAUX; CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Orders for any style of Military Trimmings executed at short notice.

Also, an extensive and first rate assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, CHURCH LAMPS, AND COMMUNION WARE; PARLOR LAMPS, and BRANCHES for Candles; BRITANNIA TEA WARE, of all patterns; SILVER SPOONS, of every style and pattern; SILVER WARE, of superior quality and workmanship; Plated TEA SETS, TRAYS, COFFEE POTS, &c.

A great variety of Fancy GOODS, for presents.

RICH PARLOR CLOCKS, Table CUTLERY, of fine and common quality, &c.

GEORGE B. FOSTER, at the above establishment, has constantly for sale, a first rate assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of beautiful styles and superior quality.

Gold, Pink and Neck CHAINS, SEALS, KEYS, SWIVELS, &c.

WATCHES cleaned and repaired in the best manner and warranted.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S wearing Baskets, in want of any of the above articles, are invited to call and examine the same.

4m. 24

ORLEANS COUNTY.